

# IPSWICH HOSIERY

## For Men and Women



### How to buy real hosiery Satisfaction

The wrong way to get foot-comfort is to buy stockings on the basis of price.

The right way is to buy hosiery that exactly fits your feet and your needs.

If your feet burn, ache, and quickly tire, maybe it's the fault of misfit hosiery that gathers, binds, or tickles tears.

Come in today and buy a pair of Ipswich socks or stockings. Over 50,000,000 pairs were sold last year. Made in styles that range all the way from sturdy, cushiony, 25-cent cotton socks to the beautiful fibre silk and lisle flare-top stockings at 75 cents.

REID & HUGHES  
WHITE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE 147  
MAIN ST.  
B. LAZEROFF 239 CENTRAL AVE.

IPSWICH MILLS (Founded 1822) Ipswich, Massachusetts  
Oldest and one of the Largest Hosiery Mills in the United States

## WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts

### American Airman Tells of Fighting Experiences

A Committee on Public Information representative in London says: "There are no better sportsmen in the world than the allied airmen, and American aviators now fighting in Europe always play a fair game, as they learn it from the allies. F. P. Magoun, a former Harvard student, now a member of the Royal Air Force, recently wounded, tells how the lives of German observers escaping from balloons have been spared.

"We caught three Hun balloons above the allied grounds in a mist, which prevented their gunners seeing us," said he. "It was a cinch. You should have seen them hustle out their parachutes and abandon the balloons. As they came falling down through the air we circled about closely but, of course, didn't open fire, as that's against the rules of the game. As soon as they touched ground they took cover like rabbits."

Magoun is the only American in his squadron, having joined in February of last year. He has bagged five German planes. While carrying bombs for low attack in the recent offensive he received a bullet through his left arm, but managed to return to his own lines. Magoun tells of a companion in his squadron who had one of the luckiest escapes during the war. He was put out of action at 1,000 feet in the air when a bullet perforated his gasoline tank. He was rendered unconscious by the fumes and his machine took a nose dive to earth.

but he escaped without a scratch. A section of the Royal Air Force operating in the Ypres salient has lost its only American member, who had been with the squadron only 10 days when he went on a bombing raid at low elevation. He was hit by a machine-gun bullet and his plane fell in flames. He was taken prisoner.

The efforts of newspapers to promote good feeling between the people of England and the thousands of Americans received official backing when Sir Randolph Baker, member of Parliament, offered to take charge of the American troops welfare department of the British Government. His plan contemplates a continuous program of helpful recreation in every American rest and training camp in New England. Special London theatrical companies will be sent out. An organization known as "Sammy's Blighty League" is being formed.

### Finger Prints to be Taken in Registration of German Alien Females.

The registration of German alien females, to begin Monday, June 17 and end Wednesday, June 26, will be conducted in cities or municipalities having 5,000 population or over by the police officials. In communities having a population of less than 5,000 the registration will be handled by postmasters.

In general the plan of registration is the same as that followed in the registration in February of German alien males. Each person who must register will be required to register her

finger prints. This method of identification is also used in the military and naval services of the United States.

### American Infantryman Has Advantage in Ammunition Equipment.

The American infantryman in the Expeditionary Forces carries 200 rounds of ammunition in the pockets of his light canvas web belt and his handbags. They are not affected by prolonged rains nor torrid weather. The manufacture of these belts is one of the most intricate of the operations in the textile field. U. S. Army belts are made almost entirely of cotton. The exact weight of the 220 rounds carried by the American soldier in France is 12 pounds. With the Springfield rifle 23 aimed shots can be fired each minute. Firing from the hip 40 shots can be fired a minute. The new United States model 1917 (modified Enfield) does even better.

### Many Opportunities Opened for Specialists in War Department.

There is a list of 137 occupations where the demand for men in the War Department constantly exceeds the supply.

A pressing need exists in the Army for men experienced in handling mules, and before all future needs are met a recruiting campaign may become necessary. No difficulty has been experienced in getting men, but blacksmiths are scarce. There is a constant demand for butchers, and cooks are greatly needed. In several technical branches, particularly the Engineers, men for the higher positions are plentiful but the workers for the ranks are scarce. Experienced mechanics, especially those familiar with automobiles are always in demand.

More interpreters than can be used have been placed in positions with the War Department, and applications for commissions as Army chaplains are also in excess of the need. The excess of thousands in each one of these occupations for general work, but there is demand for specialists. At present there is a surplus of dentists and pharmacists.

### Men in Training Camps Have Equipment for Many Sports.

At every training camp in the country plans of the Commission on Training Camp Activities have been carried out. Baseball fields, tennis courts, and full equipment have been placed in the camps. More than 10,000 baseballs and 3,000 bats have been sent. At Camp Lewis, Washington, there are 16 baseball fields in use. Practically every company in each camp division throughout the country has its team, and there are company, battalion, regimental, and inter-regimental leagues. Every form of track athletics receives the attention of men training at the camps. As many as 800 have taken part in divisional contests, and track meets have been witnessed by more than 20,000 spectators.

Where facilities permit, instruction in swimming is given. Men are first given land instruction and then sent into the water. Tennis courts have been built in every camp, one having 40 courts, and the sport is rapidly gaining in popularity. Through the generosity of golf clubs located near the camps, the demand for golf courses is being met. Polo matches are frequently held, and competition for places on the teams is keen.

### Troops Are Being Equipped with Browning Machine Guns.

Enough heavy Browning machine guns for instruction purposes have been shipped to every National Guard training camp and National Army cantonment in the country where troops are in training. Heavy Brownings for overseas training have been shipped.

Light Browning rifles sufficient in number to equip the machine gun units of more than four Army divisions have been manufactured, and overseas shipment of one-half has begun. The other half of the output goes to Army divisions in this country.

### Men Who Leave Country to Evade Military Service Will be Watched.

Men of selective service age who leave the United States to evade military duty will have to stand on charges of violations of the selective service act when they return to the country, according to the Department of Justice, even though they do not return until after the war. The department has at hand information from which complete lists may be prepared of all men who have left the country to avoid service, says a recent statement authorized by the Attorney General.

"Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For War and After" is the title of an official book issued by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, describing the athletics, mass singing, social life, and other recreations of men in Army and Navy camps. The book tells of the thousands of men who are being trained in the United States, and of the organizations associated in welfare work, and gives details of life in the camps.

The two picnic acid plants to be built at Little Rock, Ark., and Brunswick, Ga., contracts for which have been completed by the War Department, will cost approximately \$7,000,000.

Production of honey will be greatly increased during the war in localities according to the Department of Agriculture. The increase in Colorado, it is said, will probably be 1000 per cent. The board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the system of buoyancy boxes installed on the Lucia has reported the installation not advisable for general adoption because of its questionable efficacy as a preventive against sinking, the reduction in cargo-carrying capacity, and the length of time required for installation.

The Food Administration has sent out through all state administrators a warning to corn, barley, and oat millers and to wholesale and retail dealers in the products that at the present prices of these grains corn meal and oat meal should be selling at least 20 per cent below the price of wheat flour.

Deliveries of the 3,000 motor trucks recently ordered by the Motor Transport Service of the War Department are to be made between August 1 and December 1. These trucks known as "Class B standard" will have a capacity of from 3 to 5 tons, and will be distributed as needed through the various branches of the Army. Ten thousand of these class B standard trucks have previously been ordered and are now in process of manufacture and delivery.

Boy Scout organizations are active in locating black walnut trees. Black walnut lumber is needed by the War Department for use in making airplane propellers and gunstocks.

Women between the ages of 21 and 35 who have had a high school education or its equivalent, will be eligible for admission to the Army School of Nursing, arrangements for which were recently made by the War Department. It is intended to start several schools in selected military hospitals. Unless otherwise specified, applications should be sent directly to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Under a new agreement the Army will handle all mail for the expeditionary forces after it leaves United States ports. The Post Office Department will deliver the mail to military authorities at the port of embarkation in this country and receive it from them

## THE FARMER'S TALK TO FARMERS

### INTRODUCING MR. OVERHEAD TO THE FARMERS

(Written Specially for The Bulletin)

At last—after long years during which I have sometimes felt as if I were, like John, the Baptist, just a "voice crying in the wilderness," and with no one to heed or notice—I find at last one other farmer who has woken up to the fact that farming has an "overhead" just as truly as retailing or manufacturing.

Over and over again, in the past, I have read wild yarns of the immense profits certain farmers allege themselves to have made. Over and over again I have had farming neighbors tell me, by word of mouth, how profitable some particular crop had been. Invariably, wherever the actual figures were attainable, a careful and reasonable comparison of total costs with total receipts has shown an entirely different result—usually a mere bascule of profit, sometimes an actual loss.

The trouble has been that farmers, having once invested money in a farm, seem to forget all about that money. They act as if they considered the investment an end of it, as if it were gone, vanished, sunk, no longer to be taken into account.

They often don't seem to see that they have a right to wages for their own labor. They "throw it in" as nonchalantly as if it were a negligible trifle.

They entirely ignore the taxes and insurance which the farm must carry for them before they can spend any give no heed to the incessantly gnawing tooth of depreciation which is every year reducing the worth as well as the value of their equipment tools.

(No that isn't a slip of the pen, nor a bit of tautology, that "worth as well as value." There's just as big a difference between the worth of a thing and its value as there is between the usefulness of a diamond pendant and the price the jeweler puts on it. A tool may have small "value" in the marketplace, and yet possess great "worth," or vice versa. For illustration: I have bought at least four kinds of "seeders" for hand use in onion rows, etc. They cost from fifteen to fifty cents each. When experience proved me none of them to have any "worth" comparable to their "value," I made a couple out of the points of two worn-out old scythes, which are not only better and more handy, but "worth" ten times more than their sellable "value" would be nil.)

After which digression, let's come back to our text. In a recent issue of The National Grange Monthly, the National Lecturer has an article which he titles, "Introducing Mr. Overhead."

As I understand it, "overhead," as applied to producing costs by competent bookkeepers, means those items which, whether or not, whether production is going on or not, when a steel mill makes a ton of rails, say, it can figure how much the materials cost, and how much the labor amounted to for that ton. But before any ton could be made a huge furnace had to be built, engines set up, buildings erected, steel converters installed, tools purchased, and other expenses incurred. As soon as things were ready for production forces of buying agents had to put in the field to arrange for the sale, and other forces of selling agents to market the product. When production actually began tools and engines began to break down, wear, etc., etc., and while the steel maker might figure out what the iron and labor in each ton of steel had cost him, the reckoning of the whole cost of each one of these other directions would be an almost impossible job. So all these items, including interest, taxes, insurance, and taxes, depreciation of plant, marketing expenses, advertising, etc., go under the general name of "overhead." I suppose because the yield on all the steel, but not enough more so that I can get my money back by selling them at a dollar a bushel. Consequently I am selling my surplus to my cow and hens who pay me, as you know, a pretty nearly \$1.50 a bushel in the way of milk, cream, butter and eggs for the potatoes they get.

I have no doubt some farmers, with natural potato soil, can raise them cheaper than I who have no such land, and have actually to buy the crop into doing anything. On the other hand, I suspect there are some farmers whose crop cost them even more, by reason of losses from rot, etc.

The point I want to make, is not in regard to particular items of particular production-cost on particular farms, but that such cost is not correctly determined by simply adding up seed, manure and labor outgo. It must also include the "overhead," because anything can be justly considered as profit.

One man with whom I talked recently along this general line, rather pool-poached the whole idea. "You farmers have got to raise things. And we've got to sell 'em for what we can get. It don't make any difference what they cost us. The buyer won't give any more than he can get 'em for from somebody else." That was the gist of his reply. I don't think I had to admit that there was force to it. So long as farmers refuse to co-operate in such a way as to, at least, secure an equal share in the power of price-fixing—so long as they deliberately cut each other's throats in order to make sales, so long they will be met by predators perfectly willing to skin them alive for the sake of their pelts.

But, even under such conditions, it is sometimes possible to make a choice between buyers. As in my case. When Mr. Markertman would offer but a dollar a bushel for my potatoes, which had cost me more, and didn't really want them even at that price, I tried them on old Brindle and the bidder in the hen-yard, who soon made it clear that they would pay bigger money for them.

Anyway, the farmer has the right to know whether his crops are paying their way, or whether they are costing him more to produce than he can get for them.

He can't tell this simple little fact, unless he knows what his "overhead" is, and how much allowance to make for them.

There is really no reason in good morals or good farming why he should be compelled to pay the "overhead" of the retailer and the wholesaler and the

Depreciation and insurance on buildings and fences	175.00
\$3,500, at 5 per cent.....	175.00
Management of farm calculated on same basis of any other business employing similar capital.....	1,000.00
Cost of horse maintenance, 3 horses during idle periods.....	105.00
Taxes on farm and equipment at 1 per cent.....	112.00
Interest on working capital, \$500, at 5 per cent.....	30.00
Total.....	\$2,214.00
Per acre cost.....	\$27.67

Mr. Ketcham admits that his fifth item, that of \$1,000 for management, will be challenged by everyone who is unfriendly to agriculture. But he declares, nevertheless, that it "contains the real meat of the whole farming proposition." For, he asserts, "until agriculture is paid a compensatory price for the head power as well as the horse-power involved in it, the great trend to the cities will increase. It is the highest patriotism to stress the consideration of overhead in farming as in all other industries."

Amen and amen, Mr. Ketcham!

Of course, these Michigan figures would need some changes to fit New England farm conditions. The average New England farm is hardly worth \$125 an acre. Nor do I believe that the average New England farmer has a "working capital" of \$500—or \$100 either, for that matter. Changes would have to be made, one way or other, in some other items to fit eastern prices and rates of taxation.

But, starting with these eight overhead items which Mr. Ketcham has collated, each farmer can, if he will, make up his own table of his own overhead. If his farm is worth \$5,000 instead of \$10,000, he can substitute \$200 for \$500 as interest on his land investment. If he honestly considers that 75¢ own farm knowledge and managing ability aren't worth a thousand dollars a year, he can substitute any figure he does price them at. And so on.

Suppose, by these and other changes, he brings his total overhead down so that it comes to only \$20 an acre instead of \$27.67, as in Michigan. Then he will know that when he raises, say a hundred bushels of potatoes on his acre, he has got to charge that hundred bushels with \$20 at the start, before he begins to consider the cost of seed and manure and labor and delivery.

Take, for concrete illustration, an acre which I myself raised, and with which I kept a crude account. The labor cost, including plowing, harrowing, marking, planting by hand, cultivating, spraying with knapsack sprayer, and digging by hand, amounted to \$29.

Seed potatoes, as you may recall, were very high, a year or two ago. It took ten bushels to plant the acre, and they were selling readily for \$4 a bushel.

The actual producing costs for that acre figure up according to the following table:

Seed.....	\$40.00
Labor.....	29.50
Manure and Fertilizer.....	32.87
Potatoes.....	2.10
Delivery cost, etc.....	12.00
Total.....	\$116.47

Now add to this \$20 for "overhead," according to our estimated scale-down for New England conditions, and it brings the cost of that acre of potatoes up to \$136.47.

If my crop had been 100 bushels it can readily be seen that they would have cost me \$1.36 a bushel. Fortunate, indeed, the yield on all the potatoes, but not enough more so that I can get my money back by selling them at a dollar a bushel. Consequently I am selling my surplus to my cow and hens who pay me, as you know, a pretty nearly \$1.50 a bushel in the way of milk, cream, butter and eggs for the potatoes they get.

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## The Boston Store



## Made for Summer Wear

THEY ARE COOL, DAINTY, AND AS PRETTY AS CAN BE

It is not economy to wait too long. Do not wait until your wardrobe is completely depleted, but buy the materials when you find what you like, and while the prices are right. You will find these Boston Store fabrics, and the prices marked upon them to be satisfactory in every way. The great variety, too, makes choosing a pleasure. Buy now.

### LINCOLN VOILE, 33c a Yard

Lincoln Voile is certainly as attractive as any weave that has been produced in some time. A fine mercerized voile, fully 33 inches wide, and very even in coloring. We show the complete line, comprising about twenty of the most desirable shades, and black also. It is exceptionally cool and serviceable for the warmer weather.

### IVERNESS ZEPHYR GINGHAM 49c a Yard

The pleated plaid skirts are the absolutely correct thing this season, and these Iverness plaids were brought out to satisfy this demand. The plaids are greatly varied in coloring and the color combinations are extremely pleasing. The colors are fast and the fabric launders well.

### EVERYTHING THAT IS CORRECT IN WASH GOODS PRETTY NOVELTY VOILES

All the staple weaves and the most attractive novelties make our Wash Goods Department a Mecca for the woman who realizes what style and value mean. Novelty Voile fills a great place, being shown in designs and colorings to suit the conservative buyer as well as those who desire more striking effects. They are from 36 to 40 inches wide in cotton, silk and cotton, satin strip, plaids, figures and all-over styles.

Prices from 29c to \$1.25 a Yard

## The Reid & Hughes Co.

railroads and the factories, and not get pay for his own equally chargeable and equally inevitable "overhead."

THE FARMER.

### EKONK

Mail Carrier's Wife Takes His Place on Route During His Illness—Grange Members Visit Plainfield Grange.

As Rev. J. C. Pryor was called to New Hampshire, Rev. Mr. Cruise of New Haven substituted for him here Sunday morning and preached an able sermon. Mr. Cruise will go to France July 1st.

Mrs. J. C. Tanner is much improved in health. Miss Margaret Tanner returned to her duties in Oneco post-office this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burdick, Herbert Bixby and Mr. Allen of Providence were callers at Carrie Wilcox's recently.

Thomas McCarthy was calling on friends here last week. Mr. and Mrs. George Frink of Woodstock were recent callers here. A merry party of young people hung a May basket to Miss Gladys Gallup Saturday evening.

A Helpful Wife. Ed. Frink, R. F. D. mail carrier, was ill last week, and his wife substituted on the route. He is able to be on his job this week. Will Jarvis entertained his brother Fred of Providence over Sunday. June is a lovely time to drive through the country. Edwin Gallup and family attended the funeral of Mrs. A. W. Williams in Danielson Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. George Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gallup and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Gallup motored to Providence Tuesday.

Grangers at Plainfield. Twenty-one members of Pachaug grange and 21 from Ekonk grange visited Plainfield Grange Tuesday evening and furnished the program.

The little play, The Arrival of Tom by Pachaug patrons, was much enjoyed. Ice cream and cake were served.

The children are rehearsing for a concert next Sunday.

### NORTH WINDHAM

W. G. Stevens entertained relatives from Providence last week. Mrs. Generous and children of Hartford have been visiting at Ed. Larrow's.

The auction at Mrs. Elmer's Saturday was well attended and things brought a good price. Miss Velma Frink spent the week end in Manchester.

Miss Mary Ann Borne, who has been ill, was able to attend church Sunday.

Charity that begins at home covers the most sins.

### FOR THE GRADUATE

Commencement Day stands out as one of the big occasions in life. It celebrates the first achievement to receive public recognition. It is a proud day for graduate, parents, friends. It is very natural that an occasion of such importance be celebrated with fitting gifts of permanent value. The custom of making gifts to graduates is a pretty one.

Perhaps we can help you select a suitable gift. We have chosen our stock with that idea in mind.

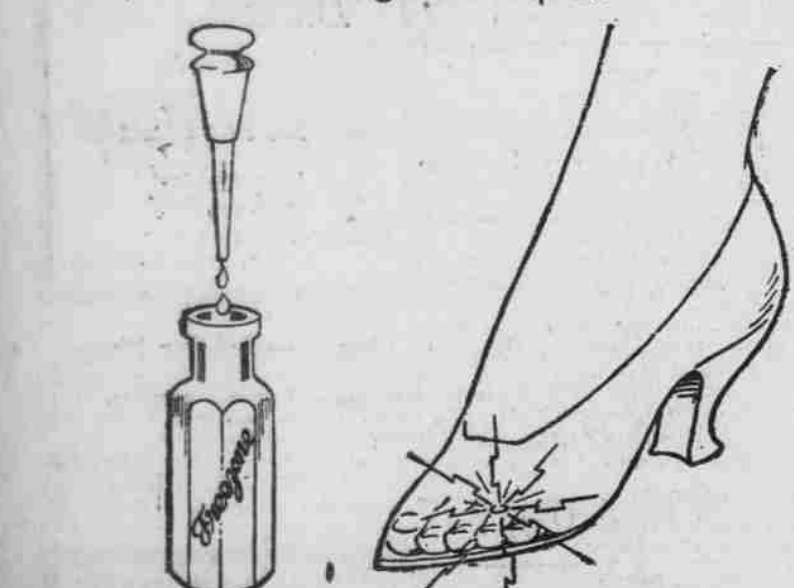
## The Plant-Cadden Co.

Established 1872

135-143 Main St., Norwich, Conn.

## Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching horn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

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